

CLAIMS:

1. Electric device (1) comprising at least one organic diode (3), wherein said electric device comprises:
 - driving means (8) for driving said organic diode in at least a light sensing state (S), and
 - 5 - pre-pulse means (10) for applying one or more electric pulses (V_{pre}) to said organic diode prior to driving said organic diode in said light sensing state.
2. Electric device according to claim 1, wherein said electric device is arranged to drive said at least one organic diode alternately in a light emission state (E) and said light
10 sensing state (S).
3. Electric device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said electric pulse is a positive electric pulse (V_{prepos}).
- 15 4. Electric device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said electric pulse is a negative electric pulse (V_{preneg}).
5. Electric device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said pre-pulse means are arranged to apply a positive electric pulse and a subsequent negative electric pulse prior to
20 driving said organic diode in said light sensing state.
6. Electric device according to claim 1, wherein said electric device comprises a display (2) with one or more of said organic diodes.
- 25 7. Electric device according to claim 1, wherein said electric device is arranged to drive said organic diode in said light sensing state by a voltage (V_2), said voltage having a value of substantially 0 volt.

8. Method for driving an organic diode (3) in a light sensing state (S) comprising the steps of:

- applying one or more electric pulses (V_{pre}) to said organic diode to prepare said diode for a light sensing state (S);

5 - driving said organic diode in said light sensing state (S).

9. Method according to claim 8, wherein said electric pulse is a positive voltage, said voltage having a value close to that of the built-in voltage (V_{bi}) of said organic diode.

10 10. Method according to claim 8, wherein said organic diode is driven by a voltage (V_2), said voltage having a value of substantially 0 volt.